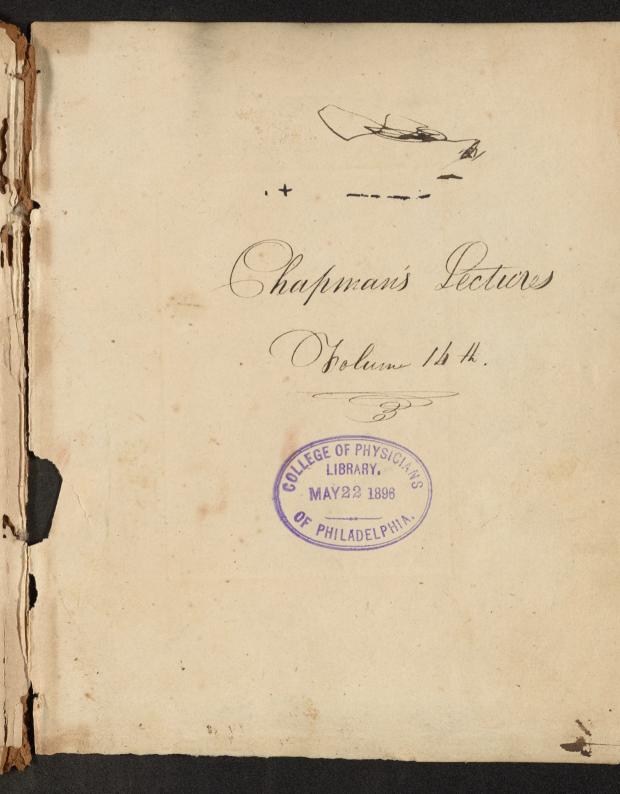
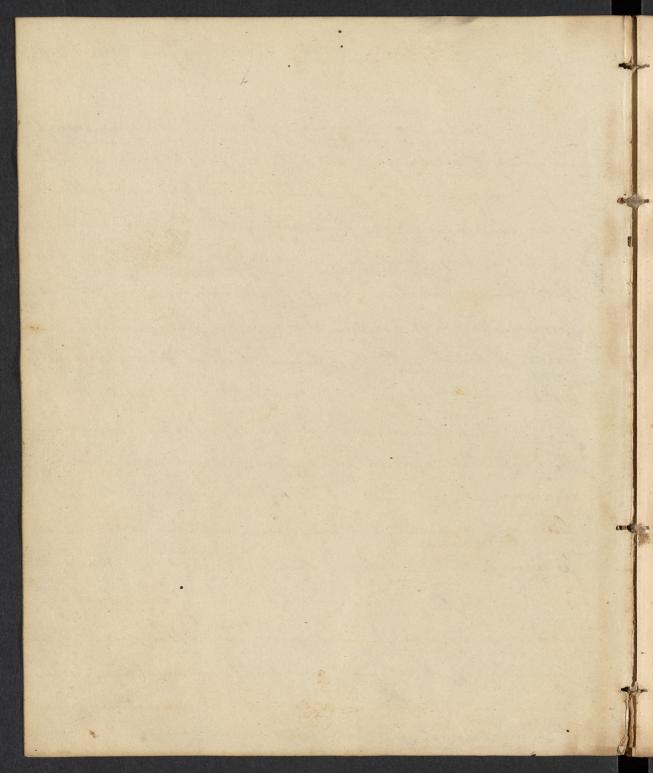
No6 14 th. " " my ton the

Class 10 a No. 29 Presented by Mr. Hugh Leng Hodge





Hooping-Cough continues from hol. 1312. Ld. I Entertaining the impression that Hooping cough was purely spasmodic in its nature, practitioners were at one period very much in the habit of confiding altogether in antispasmosic remedies. The whole of this class of medicines was tried in succession, and more especially Easter-or Musk. Of the former article I know nothing from my own esporience, though it has been strenewasly recommended by a variety of authors. Culler, however, tells us that it is wholly destitute of effucy; and, though I do not go so far as he, get I do believe that it has no valuable powers in The case. The same out hor makes a similar remarke as regards musk, in which I do not all coincede with him. Determining, on the centrary, from my own personal expercence with the article, I should say that muste, in the advanced stage of Hosping cough is one of our most offreactions remains I have ever trees. The mode of administering it is most commonly in a julap. For This you will found a formula in the Dispensatories, and I have abready mentioned to you one which I consein



will ouswer very well. But the medicine is so exceedingly nauseous, and offensive on account of its access, that it is difficult to administer it to children; and hence it is not much employed. To obviate this objection, it may be queen by injection; though, in this way, it is not so efficacious as when administered by the proseth. But, whatever may be the properties of the natural must, they are equals to, if not surpassed by them of the artificial. This, you know, is formed by uniting nitrie aced with oil of amber Cow since the age of Faw Sweeten and Boerhove, the four ers of this preparation, in the nervous effections, have been will known. But it is only a few years that the artificial musk has been employed in the treatment of Hosping bough. To Bookland a professor at Gottengen, we own the application of the remedy to this disease. As soon as the intelligence became known to the medical worth, the article was generally employed. But it would appear that Dubn. quent and more enlarged experience has ditracted considera. by from its reputation. It is right, however, to state that The celebrates Dr. Bailie, one of the most cando verperiences practitioners of London, after a feel brial

of the article, and highly recommended it in Hosping court. -

of the article declares that the artificial much properly times in Hobbing-cough, is a remedy deserving of on the largest share of confedence. As yet I have not employed it to a great extent, and the few trials I have made, this have not auswered my expectations. That is fit is powerfetly antispassinosce there can be no doubt. I have employed it. in a great variety of nervous affections, and, except in Porting Pertufsis, have had every reason to be satisfied with its effects. It should be give in emulsion, made by rubbing it with the alounds. The done is the same with that of the natural murk, viz. 10 or 12 grains for asults, to be graduated for dutoren, according to their ago. of the bil of amber, one of the ingrescents of the preparation about mentiones, much has been said as es remedy in Pertufis. It is particularly extolles by Underwood, the author of a peorte on the deseases of chiloren. But its officary, determining from my own experience, is not I very great. It has been trees by me again and again, and never with any signal advantage. But I ought to men. hion, that many practitioners of this city, entitles to our full confedence, report-differently of the Bel of auction.

I the gum to 803. I hat water.

The dose for a theto one year do, is Ho 5 drops, taken You a bump of Jugar, dispotues in water; and repeates secured If all the articles in common use, incomparally the most effectual in Hosping- cough is Afrafa. tido. To this point we have the testimony of almost every practitioner, & so much confedence has it gaines in this city, that it has almost supersed other remedies. The polysicians of Philadelphia, after having evacuates the alimentary canal by puryes or emetics, and abates the violence of the Symptoms by venesation, for the remaining Treatment resort to apparation. Make a vaturates solve. tion of the guest, and, to a chilo between 208 years old. give a depert spoor full every 2 or 3 hours. The remedy however, is objectionable from its nauseous nature, and is often very difficult of administration. As you may readily suppose, Tomies have also been unplayed in the advances stage of Portufies. By many wie. fors, the Perewion Bark has been very favourably we ties. But no one has gone so far in commendation

Dr. Chapma last year made by notes of last year are as follows: - As it propels unquestionable powers in Intermittents, and other periodical diseases, it is not altogethe unreasonable he enpect ascentage from its employment in Pertupis. I have news used it, and must, therefore refer you to Callen or other writers for an account of its wirtues. I will, however, repeat what I said on a former occasion, that when bellow praises a trudicine, you may place implicit confidence in his report. Of all the Deepticks as regards the virtues of musicious, he is the greatest. I would as Soon think of doubting his commendation of a remedy, as I would that look, which you all know is true.

of the article as Gullen, who, indeed, places it aleane all other remedies in the advances stages of the complaint. It is reasonable to presume, from the known properties of Barto that it might be productive of advantages in a disease, characterized by the parony smal type. But, notwith-Handery the plansitulity of this reasoning, and also the teshimony addices in its faction which might be addices of its having done goed, I am put prepared to day much in favour of the articles I do not know that in any case is which it has been employed by me, I have derived from it any advantage. In substance it is exceedingly disaqueable to the chits, difficult of exhibition, and, if taken into the Homach, is almost always rejected. The watery preparations are all too weak to make any scilutary impression on the case. -Exactly on the same principles dons ence has lately been tutrosueed into the management of Howking. cough; and is particularly recommended by Dr. Juna mons o De Ferrier of Manchesta in England, by whom it was brought into motion. They gave it in ouch

as a the the market the sea of the same think the .....

doses as we might suspect from the activity of the article. To a child 18 months, at a 2 years old, they gave 1, 12, a I drops of the Folloler's solution, in sweetenes waters and gradually increased the quantity. Evil un place implicit confidence in the reports of these insters, we should be satisfied with arrenic alone, and recen to mo other medicine in this disease. But it is my duty to tell you, that, on auc Therety so respectable as that about mentioned, I have repeatedly employed the article is and without any sensell To the rage for new remedies in Pertupis, the Saccharum Laturnic has just been overlooked. The mes cred. I it of first applying it to this disease is claimed by In Rees, and his claim is generally concerts. But, in turning over the pages of Sawage, I found that he assured its employment. After delailey all the the removes he and " necum Dackharum Saturnic - in Eylist Also gin Dackharum Daturni in deses of 2 or 3 grains. After Dr. Reed's publication, the musicine was true in Europe; but lettle is said of its success. It was much

journals au in its favour. (Astes of Last year.)

used by the late Dr. Rush, who reporter favourably of A. It was also put a little commended by the late Dr. Barton in his lectures on Materia Medica. It is not pleasant to defrent from such authority; but buth compels me to state, that whenever I have tries it myself, or seen it trees in employer in the practice of others, not the objettest advantage has been enperienced The last of this class of medicines employed in Hooping cough, is the pitrate of Schoon. It has lately been particularly recommended by Mr. Jones, a surgeon of some eminence in London. But the reining seems to want confidence; and is too vulent to be enployed in cases of children , expecially before its efficacy is fully established by further, and more ample experience. I am ment to bring before you a different description of remedies. It is perhaps known to you that the alkalis have been employed in the treatment of Pertufies. I The praise of having originally prescribed them, is commonly accented to be Summer Dr. R. Pierson of Lenden. Being well pleased with the effects which I saw to woult from a prescription of his, Scopies it when I was aloned, or

way from the same of the same of the same the same was to be a second to be a Section Control of

brought it over with me to for Mitadelphia. It is as follows. Falce of Carbinate of Toda - grus. ij w wine of Specacuono - gutt. o. Laudanum gutt i. a Water \_ \_ 3 i. The whole to be given at one dose, and repeated every 3 hours, to a chito one year ob. - At the moment that this prepara. him was generally employed in regular practices; a combination Ithe vegetable alkali & cochineal was put forth, I do not know by whow, and has now acquired such universal confidence, that it has absort superseded many almost every other remedy. It is prepared in the following manners. Jake of carbonate of Potark - &j. (sample:) - cochinal - grus. I. The whole to be prines, a sweeten with loof sugar. The dose is a tea spoon full every I on & hours. My experience with the alkalis in Horping cough, is sufficiently quat to enable me to pronousace, with some degree of confedence. an their comparation merits. My conviction is, that they are entitled to credit for as remoies calculates to make a Moving impression on the disease, and that they are apparently not without benefit as polliations of the sound distribing affections.

To this point we have not only the concurrent testimony of the Physicians of Englands or this country; but also the popular recoice to a remarkable degree. But to obtain the feel effect of the alkalis, we must administer them in much larger doses than those which I have mentioned. Exhibited in the very proale + proporte portions meater containes in the formula above detailes, they will proce of little Docantogo. It was awing to my employment of these prescriptions, that for a time I test all confidence in the servery. But since I have dented the quantity, I have has reason to be satisfies of their of its efficacy. If the comparative powers of the alkalis in Pertupis, I do not know that I am prepared to decide. I have tally been in the habit of using Potash, and have derived from it great utility. The practitioners of this city prefer the Sam article. But I have no good reasons for believing, that it is in any way preferable to the carbonate of Soda. In what way these articles operate, is put very intelligable to us. By some European writers it is centerred, that they do good by correcting the aced sinds anguare. mulations of the alimentary canal. That such accumulations of fout, acid matter do exist, and, by writating the stomach, do insuce irritation of the lungs in Pertupis, is a fact - as well atter = I ter as any in the whole compass of Pathology. It is not then. fine altogether inprobable that such is the morns operande of the alkalis. New Heless, there is no absolute necessity for resenting to this chemical solution of the problem. The alkalis,

\* Last year.

contrary to the common opinion, do really exert a powerful agency on the living system. He see this fact exemplifies is a muralen of diseases, and particularly there of a periodical matwo. In a former occasion I mention to you how exceedingly efficacions are a few grains of carbonate of Sada in Inter. mitteet fever, combined with Derfuntaria o Peruvian Bark. As the alkalis act in Intermittents, so may they also act in Pertupis, In both cases it operates by making a otrong o peculian impression on the stomach, interrupting o terminating there pass mostis associations which constitute the friendien of all period. ical discours. I have said that the praise of intraducing the nervedy is give to Pierson; but I few, by looking our a periodical work of I Germany, that the alkalis have been used from times immemorial in that country, Leaving the consideration of the alkalis, I am now to make a few remarks on a Musicine, which had, and still continues to have not a little reputation. My allerion is to the Tweeten of Barthan ides. His has boy been known, in different parts of England, as a popwhom remany in Hosping-cough. But I believe it's reputation was find established by the tale Dr Letton of London, who 20, -25 years ago first called to it the attention of physicians. The gain it in minute doses of 4 . 5 drops, at a time, mines with a little sugar I water. As soon as stranguary, however slight, is insured, we shall commonly few that the cough of other synthems will be

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Suspended; and if the mericine be persisted in fin 5 a 6 days, we shall generally precess in removing the desease. But it is by no means a pleasant survivine made of relieving the disease. It is extremely disaspeable to the child, and, in employing it, you will have If center against all the prejudices of the family. But when the disease is extrem obstinate, you will be justified in appealing to a remedy son? powerful ever as Carthardes. This a faccount with Dr. Physicle, who has again a again and it with adventage in Pertufsis. I have now that given to you the catalogue of remeding which have been o continue to be considered as must applicable to Pertupis. Many of them are describing of little praise. But in pourals it is often as important to point out the evil as to insicate the good. The Jamo rule holds in the practice of Physicks. Sothing is more unful to a yeary practitioner, when a large crowd of remedies is proper on his attention, each highly recommended, than to have distinctly told him their comparation efficiery. Thus he works will be able to award the wil and pursue the quas. By attentively considering what I have our, you may, perhaps, collect my our practice. But lest you should not, I will recapitalate it is a few every. Believing the complaint in the first stage to be influenting, I went to the removes best cal: X cutates to meet this inducation. There are venescation; somewind purging with mercurial catharties; and, when there are large accumulations of mucies in the Commention, emetics often ne.

. ' to a ming partitions, who a long count of receiving in the

peates, and in the interval, naureating doses of the Dame remedies. When the chils is exceedingly oppressed, and there is reason to our put conjections or inflammation of the lungs, then I resent to popula defletion by beeches & cups, and to the application of I a blister over the chest. As & a mere palleating the more distrifing Symptons, Soccasionally use opicers. After the crisis of the desorder, or, in other words, when the inflammatory stage is paper, I have found no medicine so efficacions as the alkalis, and the watery solution of aparatisa. Both are eminently beneficial in this consition of the disease, and one or the other may be delected, as the circumstances of the disease demand, In many cases it may be servicable to atternate then . At one time employ the asafation, till the patient becomes disjustes with it, on till it lesses some of its effect on the system; and then resont to the alkalis But while their With this we conclude estat may be called the musical breatives of Hosping cough; link, before disniping the subject, I must call your attention to the necessity of a proper regulation of the Deet. As the disease is inflam. Matory in the commencement, it is of the utmost infurtance, that that the autiphlogistic plan should be observed in all its details. As a part of this plan the entire exclusion of animal food shouls be curition. It will be impossible to make a faccourabledine

tant is a strict attention to clothing. This should be weemen that usually word in health . - (Last-year)

pression on the desease unliss the patient he confines to. a regetable diet of and the test antiphlogistic course be in all other respects regerly ashered to. His and His a very popular opinion that in Husping lough, quat advantage is derived from exposure in fresh air. There is not the Neghtert doubt, that, this if the weath. er is warm o mits, this method is of great service. But, if the direase occur in cold weather, you should keep the Theld as much as possible within doors, and in an apartment the temperature of which is properly regularle Rept regular a equalite. By exposure to colo, expecially in the first stage, you will never fail to aggravate the dyraptons, and someting will induces Catarrh, and, in then cases Premionin Beflam mation. I wish to puls your attention more particularly or this for fact, as the practice is almost unwersal, to take The chots out of doors with the view of exposing it to fresk air. But there is no point on which juricions Johnsicians are more agrees than as regards the preservation of the chils in air equable temperature. It It me repeat, hou. ever, that if the weather is warm, great advantage will be derived from this exposure, and exprecially by

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removen, the child into the country. When, from powerty on other cause, a residence in the country commot-be command, you should substitute occasional riving. By this chiple process you will sometimes do more good, than by all the articles of the Materia Medica. I have dealt thus minutely on this disease, as some is more perplexing to the practitioner, non attends with quater fortality. The Cholera Infantien & Perlips are more distructive of life, and make wider invoy into domestic happiness, than all the other infantile diseased put together. -George

The state of the s

TA. Asthmas. I I A alter in some respect to the disease of which we have been treating, I proceed ment to deliver an account of Asthina. This disease has most commonly been considered as a sparmodic affection of the lings, which comes on by parone yours, sometimes very regularly at states intervals; though perhaps must generally it does not observe very strictly the low of periodical recurrences. There are indeed, way wide Ideviations as regards the return of the paronyon. Cares are accorded in which the of attack came on daily, weekly, monthly, annually, or even at more distant periods, as twice, for example, in the course of a long life. The causes are either duch as act directly on the beings, or mointed such as act morrelly, through the midein of the general system. Of the first set if causes, are certain veris matters intales, as the vapours from leas, arsenic, mer. cury or other metals; also pringent asours, as thony peris funes, or jetis smells Judiced by a great number of substances. It is a curious fact the ocour arising from ife

Andrew State of the Control of the C the second is the second of the second . 1

ceacucana, which, as I shall bereafter more particularly mention, is heply beneficial benef as a remedy in this complaint, get dometimes brugs on a paronyon of astheria. I knew a student of the late Dr. Barton, who could not weigh and the medicine, perthant inducing an attack. In looking over an early volume of the transactions of the Royal doce ety of Landow, I met with a case precisely of the dame natures. To these causes we may tood the irrespirable gases, as carbonic and gas more pucularly, and different states of the almostshere, as ugards either its sensible or insensible qualthis, as except of heat or cald, moesture or aredity, with some acoult peculiarities with which we are not exactly acquainted. This the air of the country and suburles is much more permicious than that of the ely city, and cities appa. rently under similar circumstances differ materially in this respect; as is effectiated strikingly by Batterions of Philadelphia. It is sais that the air of Baltimore peculiarly predisposes to asthruation offections, and I have known see eral enousuals to come from that city to Philadelphia to be benefitted considerably by the change of air. There causes act primarily on the lungs; but, as I before

were the the western a second of the second and the second continue of the desiranteething it the charge with they in the second of the second second second of the 

states, there are some which secondarily affect this one gan. The short of these may be traces to worry infirefrion on the alementary canal, made by worms, insigestable food, incention from long fasting, or refletion from excels in eating or drinking, constipation of the bowels. Among then causes may also be stated, a suppression of any tratural or accustomed descharge, retrocession of the eruptions, a metartasis of disease, and the inc dulgence of violent papions. Most generally, housever, the circumstances enumerated are merely exciting causes, social acting on a disposition derived by inheritance, or a= risens from peculiar conformation of the chest; of thus a wakening the disease into existence. But whatever insuces a paroxyma of arthura, it very commonly commences in the evening or after the first deep, with a sense of teaptruly or stricture acrops the chest, a with improved resperation. There is getter he cough at all, or if the occur it is unaltended with expectoration. The patient, if in a horizontal postern, is Times the necepity of raising turnself erect; or approachy

and the same of th Sent with the sentence of the sentence

for relief to the open wandow. The difficulty of breathing is found to merease, and inspiration or experation are performed with a pokerging moise. The waice is week, + the exertion of talking more or less painful, After there symps lour have continued for a few hours, a profuse perstise nation breaks out, respiration becomes les laborecous, the cough which is the commencement was without expectoration becomes more free, and a greater on less exper-· toration of muceus takes place, and all the other unpleasant affections are alleviated. There is less tension as orde the breast, and less difficulty of respirations. Towards mednight, every night, the Dame symptoms recur, and are removed again towards morning. After the desease has thus continued for several days, the expectored tion becomes more copious, and the paronysm ceans altogether. The pulse throughout the case is for the most part quick and small, though it is sometimes not at all affected. The wine at the commencement of the paroxysin is prelluced, and in the remission is high coloured & often

melocate income has fee and a grantition · horation of mineral later places, was all the after and the first of the fit the first the forth

deposits a lateritions Dedinent. The face deering the paroxysm is often flustes and turges, bent is as often pale o Ourunto. Athena is a periodical disease, not often occurring before the age of pulserty, and attacks the male more frequently than the female sex. It is most leable to occur in hit weather; best this is not uniformly the case. The paroni your is often oucceived by lapitude, torton, drousiness, lightnet a pain in the head, I many syntheons of Dyspepsia. As regards the pathology of this disease, it very lette, Sappretus, is clearly Eusarstons. By Gellen o most of the mosern writers, it is supposed to consist in a I Sparmosie construction of the muscular files of the Brinchia, which interrutts respiration, or gives rise to the other distribung synthous incident to the case. But very latety late writer who has treated on this subject, not with. out ability, has attempted to overthrow this ductione, though I think unsuccepfully. It is continued by him, that the teading o most course forw of the complaint is coursed by critation applies to the our cells, either by aerial acrimony, or effections of serein.

The second second second 

As yet defections have not thrown much light on the desease. In cases of budden death, or where the com-I plaint has not long existio, the lungs, on examination appear in a perfectly healthy Evolition. But in very old or protractio Asthmas, we are toto by Morgagnio, that parts I show everent marks of mertino action, and this circum. stance is consolorated by the for well known fact, that asthma sometimes mouces Preumonic inflammation, on was into Hydrothoran on Pulmoncery Consumption. On the whole it appears highly probable to me, that arthura is really a dinan of the beings attacking in the shape of # sparus; and that the inflam, o effection, and other mortes phetromena occur only as consequences or more effects of the preceding descare. But at the same time it much is often only secondary in its nature, provided by various Sources of writation, to but most generally originating in the stomach o bowels. The oronary division of arthmais into

My white the transfer was the second The second section of the second the the market mine to a particular

I sparmodie o humoral, the one dry, and the other attended with pituitary expectoration. The It is the most common form of the desease in the early, and the Ind. in the adobuced stages of lefe. Whether the peculiarity is sufficiently uniform to warrant the distinction into two cases, I am not prepared to day; But in practice this point new put be regarded. Each form has repeatedly come under my notice, and I have found that they are both to be manages on the Dame general principles, only adapting the remedies to the cercumstances of the system connected with the disease. It appears to me that a much prove councit devenier would be into Biopathie and Symptomatio; because most un-the disease questionally does exist in both these shapes. But, what low may be the pathological view entertained with regard to the disease, the treatment directly itself into that which is proper during the paronyme, and that which is suited to eradicate the disease, and to prevent its recurrence. As practitioner merely looking at the prome

Aller 1911 Care Talle and 192 Care many to all amounts for sendices to the device had to found to the marine ment were to free the first the first the first the

ment symptoms of this disease, would heritate for a moment as to the property of wenescetion. It seems to be called for by the interruptes cereulation through the beings, insicated by the difficulty of resperation, the suffered or tans go countenance, and a variety of other circumstances. But the it is universally confessed that this remedy is enceedingly combiguous, and, while by many it is utterly condemned, even there who are in the habit of recurring to it allow that the advantages derived are not at all commensurate with what might be autenpates from the Symptoms. His, however, my settles convictions, that though the lancet is not in general required to agreates lent, get in the more violent fits of the desease it is useful, a sometimes ever twoispensables requires. Some Thelefo, I wish you to recottent, that I remember recommon the rewedy only in Plethorie cases of the dinase, and where the aleacte is wehement and of shoot duration. Under Such circumstances were ection undoubtedly prevents I that organie injury of the lungs, which lays the foundahow for Hyprothonan a Pulinonary Consumption. In determining on the propriety of the practice in this dinase, Hilliam to the second of the s Commence of the second second

we are not to confedici the indications of the pulse, as this, is many cases, is very slightly if at all affected. But we must take into view all the circumstances of the case, particularly those already mentioned, as apparently calling for the remedy. Cases do, however, ofter occur, when veverection is entirely madmifichte, or would not proue I any utility, though there may be present no inconsideran ble degree of congestion of the lungs. It is exactly in this state of the case that topical depletion by cups to the back is insteated, and may be most beneficially employed. If the efficacy of Emetics as evacutouts is a paronyom of Arthmo, infinitely less defference of opinion prevails, than as relates to the two former mades of l= bacuation, But these are objected to by some, as lay= Trous, and altogether useless. This objection has always Deenes to me to be exceedingly frewdows; and so far has it been from influencing me, that I almost always prescribe emetics, & how prequently met with Duccep. As regards the nature of the case, whether it is opasmosic or humoral, there is no defference in the

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administration of this remedy. Most generally, under every corcumstance of the disease, wornitery causes a release of the I paronysm, and, if timely resorted to, sometimes prevents its return, Thecaceana is commonly preferred own all other articly. As for us I know, the practice of using ? it originated with Akenside, the poet o physician, At least an excellent paper was worther by him on the but. jeet, and may be found in the Transactions of the London Collex go of Physicians. During the parengen of the disease he administered one deruple of specaceana, in order to effect immediate relief; and in the interinifsion from 3 to 5 grains every morning to excete nausea, or effectually remove the complaint. Then specaceane is given in these small dones, it whether it produce counting on met, it is equally beneficial. It is right, perhaps, for me to men. tion that Culler, I must other authors who have fellower him, differ from me as to the equal propriety of unities in the 2 stage of Arthura. It is said by This writer, that, though wornting is very beneficial in pastentary or humanal, it is of no avail in the opase

Completion of the company of the I will see a consider it was a some sugar that the things the state of the s the true of the same of the same of the

modic, and is sometimes enemently mischievers .- To this Swill Fouly answer, that from my own experience & have been loss to an opposite conclusion, and have found won. they just as Derviceable in one as in the other form of the complaint. Do we not administer emeties to remove spann in Equanche Frachealis, and are not the effects of the remedy must beneficial? They should we and to Asthera aring from spans, recen to the same reme. dy! But or this you may implecell, very, that, as far as my experience has extensed, it is emetics may be not only Defely, but also unfully employed in the spassmodie as well as the hermoned species of this desires. By Some practitioners the squill is greatly preferred in this I case. It is not at all unlekely, that this article is well Ductes to the disease, o especially when it occurs in old people, whom lengs are tooked and loaded with phlym, o. to be relieved that they may be relieved, require an emetic active o Heinelating. Much also has been sais of a combination of specacuana orgaill, which has been reported to be vastly outerior to either of these midicing

alone. But of this I cannot suggest speak from any experieuce of my own. Emeties in pranseating doses are by Jour preferred to action vorniting, while others on the centrary adopt the latter those, and the commentances a. which of the two is the letter practice has not been accure notely determines. On this point I have long made who my mind. To sue it is manifest that, as in all other cases, one or the other should be adopted according to the circumstances of the disease. To break down an attack, nomiting is infinitely more powerful, and should never be neglected. But First a view to the promotion of expects. ration, nauscating doses are among the best sneams of in the management of Arthua. Commonly Specacecana is Doministered for this perpene, and is exceedingly efficacións. But in cases of old people, in whom there is much atony of the bengs, the more thinulating expectorants are demanded; - as double, grand aumorine, the ocuce a make nost, and volatile alkali. At the liast efficacions of this thinulating expectorants is a combination of laceannoneacun , with nutrice aced. The poure of

Barry Johnson . worth freezeway

The milk of quen aumoniae 803. according to the formelow quien in the Dispensationies, and pour this gradually on 2 drahms of nitrie acid, stirring the mixture in a mortar at the Dame time. It is also beneficial in Jame cases he add tog, from 2 % to 103. of paregories The does is a table opon full every hour or two according to circumstances. From this preparation great utility has been derived.

of puryes in the Pulmonary complaints, they are entithe to little confidence in Asthma. On the contrary they are productive of injury if wiges to any extents. It is, however, important that the bowels intercome the in the commencement should be fuely affirmed enace nates, and afterward kept in a soluble condition; as the disease is, in some cases, considerably approached by

considering the symptoms of Athmo, than that opinion would be be serviced in that complaint. Accordingly it has

been believally employed, and with very officete results. It has lately been sow that it was a very week by br. Bree, that opium is uniformly heartful , a such is by no means a pare opinion, though it is not univer-Sally entertained by practitioners. The truth is, that the effects of the remedy are not the Dame in the diffe. frent stages; being always mischiewors, when the in the commencement of the descare, or when this is at its height. But after the complaint his been Adviced by the active means already detailed, opin X is production of very great asvantago, as I am per-Duaded from my own observation. Sever, however, should per confice the treatment of Atthena to opium alone, Every articles belonging to this class of and remoder, the narestick or autispassadio, has x been succepacly employed, simple o variously combenes. What was said on the effect of opium is e= qually applicables to the whole of these misiting, with this difference, that they are all inferior to that article in efficacy, It is right, however, that

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Tohoute make an exception in Javans of one of the medicines: my allusion is to the thamonium, which of late years has gained quat reputation as a pallies estive of the Arthura. He root of the plant is the part employed. Hovery been previously waster, dreed, and branged, it is to be smother in a pipe, exactly like come mon tobacco. That the strumonium thus employed, occasionally affords relief comment be doubter & council be doubter & council doubter & council be doubter & council doubter, having witnesses many cases in my own practice, and its efficacy is aliendantly attested by practitioners both in tienspe & this country. But, like other remedies, fit often fails; and, perhaps, we shall neve be table exactly to ascertain under what circumstances its may be give with any certainty of success. It would seem, howar determiny from my own experience, to be best suction to dry or oparmosic asthma. But after all, whether Thamonium is duperion to tobacco used in the dame way is very questionable, More than over I have touver rehif afforded by a signo, though at other terms it has aggravated the disease. But I have never been any

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of there violent and fatal effects of stramonium, which are alterged by some European writers, who defreeate the articlo. In the management of the disease sender conside eration, no remedy would appear to promise more I than blisters to the chest. But actual experience does not realize this anticipation in any great degree, and there not wanting some who descredit entirely the us effects of the remedy does not allow me to concer in Such unqualified censure, though it has so often disappointed me, that I am not metered to repose in it any great shere of confescues. It is afrested that in comparably more benefit is derived from blesters to the extremities; and in some cases, when their applied, I to use the language of Dr Rish they Sperate like a charen. As blisters to the seat of the complaint are at least allower to be of such doubtful utility, it will be right to substitute some other vericating application, sparticularly the plaster now prepared of Emetic

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Fartar. To the employment of this remay we are encourages, by its astonishing effects in some of the Pulmenary affections, particularly Augina Pectoris, a complaint so analogous to some forms forthmo. During the paronyms relief is sometimes procured by draughts of intensely ed water, in other cases by hot water, I and in others by bell & very strong coffee. Exposure to colo air is also beneficial, and sitting near a fire with the feet expend to it, is still more so. Do sust be surprise at my mentioning duck offerte remedies. This is put the only disease in which measures diametrically of posite are found beneficial, and in which we must It may be hurtful to the dequity of our Decine, the it is indisputably true, that we are often in the treatment of diseases, competted to throw all our principles behend our backs, and to submit to the dictates of exheriever, in the true spirit of geneine empiricism. The entralation of vapour is well calculated Is relieve the lungs, or dorneternes many be resorted

one by the external way after the in Brisis of the While of their father both they are Miles . It may be histled to the change of me has it is given for tople tops , the laws are the in so the side that Man Carlo San Ca the state of the s

to with obvious advantage. Even the steam of water is not without utility, though it is readered infinitely more Officacions by impregnation with some of those articles mention under the trees of Perepresente Sotte. At one perios, when Theurnatic medicine it was parhierable t use gases or factitions airs in the paronyon of this deresse, and by Dr. Beddoes of Dr Shoute o At authors they were extravarantly extolled. By Dr. Bissoes we are toto that the effect of onygen is altogether miraculous. The moment it is inspired the lives colour of the cuntenance duappears, the laboreous respie= nation ceases, and the functions of all the thoracec organs go on easily, o pleasently again? But subsignt o more enlarged experience show her show that no benefit is derived from onegen, or any of the errespir rable goses, alone or deleted with atmospheric air; and that practice like many other foolenies, after having enjuyer un exphemeral trestenco is dear, o gome to the timbe of all the capulets.

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I I h the last lecture, I brought to a conclusion the hostory of the remedies proper to be employed in a parox. your of Ashma. But, to eradicate this disease, another course of treatment should be pursued. As it commonly appears, the most effectual remois in the case, one the various tonies. It was formerly remarked by me, that the alimentary canal is generally disordered; - when this happens, the management in every respect is fire = cisely the same as in Dyspepsies. Most of the remedies wied in the last case, will be found equally effectuats in Asthma, and particularly when employed at an early period. But this is the least difficult form of the disease, and the one requiring the Dimplist remedies. Itx often happeir, that long after the paroxyror is over, Dyspepsia, couch, and other Pulmonary by infitons continues, and threaten derivers consequences. There are oceasioned for the most part, by efficient of Derun, The some organic injury in the lungs. It is under I fuch circumstances that Dureties seem eminenty

Sorveeable; Duch as Squill, digitalis, and Seneca, alone, or in union with small portions of calonel. Sot a little (advantage may also be derived in this stage from the habitual use of Jarlick, as is attested by many pohysicians; I am I am persuaded that one of our very best remedies, is common tar exhibited freely in the found of a fill. There hus articles, garlie + toes in domestice practice are generally employed together, and have descreedly acquired much public configures. To these I shall add only one other Amedicino, viz. the sugart. This is beneficial by itself, though its powers are enhanced by ernion with the Peruvian Bark, or some other vegetable better or aromatic articles . -As the stomach in this case is commonly a good deal affected, it is obviously requisite, that the diet should be stretty regulated. Even when there are no gastrie dysuptoms, exactly the summercle as regards living should be observed. No trespects in eating or drinking Should ever be commotted; and much care is needpay to quand against the vicitations of the weather, by wearing I warm clothing, and especially by wearing flammel new

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the Vkin. His universally admitted that exercise, and even labour are very benefical in the cradication of Asthma. Long yourneys prequently remove it, and, contrary to what might be enfected, it is sometimes alleviated by the enhaustion o fatigue of a military lefe. To this point we have the testimony of almost all the writers on the subject. De ving the tate war, when a large proportion of the population of this city turned out for its defense, and remained encampes for several months, 2 or 3 gentlemen of my ac of my personal freends, who had been weeting to arthura for a quat part of their life, were completely ceined by the fatigues or hardships they endured. All these means, however, failing, you should recommend a change in the place of residence. The exact Dituation must be determined by the caperience of the fatient hemself. It so matines happens that a very mout atmosphere is most beneficial to asthematic perple; and sometimes, on the contrary, the dryest situation is best the adapted to their health o comforts.

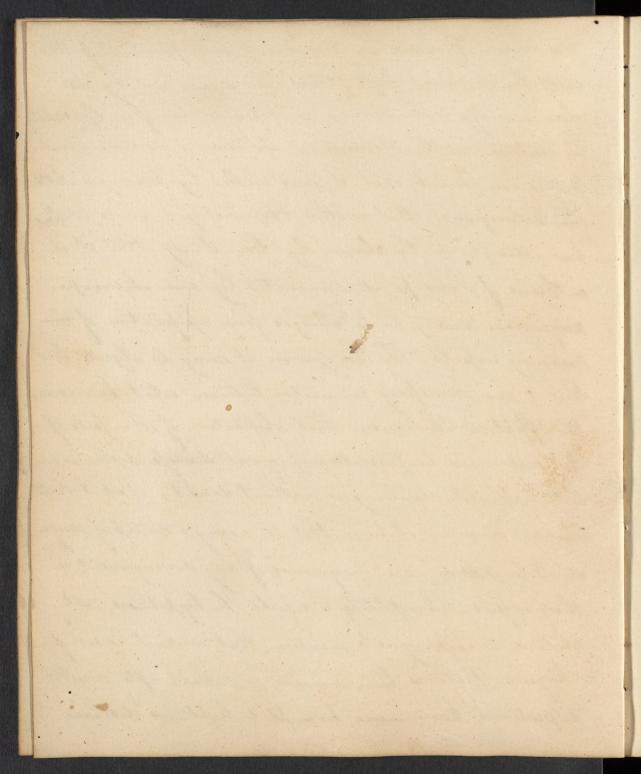
the thirty in the same that the same the same the same the same that the

8th. Angena Pectoris. 3 anna ch-ooned This is a some new disease, having been described for the first time by the celebrates Dr. Heberdow, about half a century ago. It is of rare occurrence, so much So the indeed, that doubts have been entertained by some whether it really existed. It described by those who have Jeen most of it, the directo presents to following synthems A person is Diezeo while fatigues with walkingon some The exertion, with a painful sensation at the steenew, extending into one or both arms, at first no further then the insertion of the Deltois muscle, lend afterwards to the elbou, the west and even to the Jujers. A soon as he remains till , all this unasings various hes. But when the disease has continued for some time o Lecome confirmed, this does not to completely take place. The pain, under these cercumstances, will come on while the patient is in a state of next in theo; and will be excited by coughing, by speaking loud, by straining at Stool, or by any mental affection. But by far

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the most common exiting cause, is according a flight of stairs, as a will, or any other hight, inducing any a disturbance in the circulation; & this is must aftto occur when the stomach is full . To the uneasi = nep already mentiones in the Hermen o supercon extremities, may be added in cases of more veolence, I great airrety, palfitations of the heart, laboreous. resperation, and a sense of Suffication, with many other distreping affections, which appear to thereater the immediate extenction of life. A As a general rule Angina Pectons delects. for its onligects, furning middle age, and men mone generally than women, and persons robust or confular with short nechs, & there was are habiterally sode inde = lent o odentary of the often the gouty. In relation to the pathology of this disease we know nothing which is at all to satisfactory. It was generally believed by the early writers on the subject, It be Sparmodic in its nature, though the part immediately affected was not disignated or understood. This opinion

was rendered probable by the general complexion of the case; by its causes, Dymptons, and oure, and by its. close analogy to the diseases configured to be of a sparmo. ie nature, as the Asthma. To close is its resemblance to this complaint, that it was called by Darwin Ath. ma Dolovifeed. But within the last few years it has been attempted to be shown by Dr. Parry that it is a Opicies of Syncope, denominated by him Lyncope auginesa, arising as he alledges from opification of the Coronary vefiels. To this opinion it may be objected that Here is no necessary connection between what he countries the effect of the cause. That opification of the vefsels of the heart must be prosuetive of great disturbance to the animal convery is without doubt. But I shall never be induced to believe that the agony o distrep of angina Pectoris to are consequences of any derangement in these vefols. Completely to refute the bypothers, all that is nicefoury is to mention, that several cases of Origina Pictoris have occurred, in which after death defections have seen brought to light no diseased



appearances about the heart; and even where ofifica. tion has existed, angina Sections in many instances has been absent. By a writer of our own country it is contended, that the placent complaint consists is folithe ora of the blood repels, particularly is accumulations of blows in the heart o large arteries. As I do not counser this opinion better founded than the precising, I shall not enter into a detail of the electronistances in support of growns his doctrine. It is sufficient for my present purpose to observe, that on the fullruls a vigour of the circulation, he founds his hypotheris; which I am not dispused to downit, having onet with the disease in cases of extreme debutity of emociations. This fullrufs or increase in the circulation I take to be the effect, rather than the cause of the complaints Do we not find that such a date of the heart or large repuls to paints, without inducing any dynaptom of Angina Pectoris. If mere fullings of the wefold even the cause of the complaint, as is alterged by the author alleded to, we should find it to occur as often as

are present produced to severe and the second was . The fillings or conserved in the conservation that

this fullness or merease of the circulation takes places ... Notwithstanding the number of depertations on Augina Pictories, not much light has get been the on it. This is owing to the great diversity of the phenomena, no two cases being exactly alike. It is said that there and Sometimes no moties appearances whatever can be traced in any part of the body. Most generally the heart-( is diseased by aprification, sulargement or delatation, effections in the Pericardium, on large depositions of adepose matter . - But in other instances, the morbie phe nomena are found in other parts, the heart being perfect. by healthy; - as water in the chest, membraneus adhesions of the lungs, and occircus and other diseases of the liver, the net of the chylopocetic vescera. In one case all the Whenomena arese from scirus of the pylones. My impref-Tion, on the whole, is, that the stumach primary real of angina Pectoris is the Homach, from which it is extended by through the medium of Dypupathy, to the Hamach Pulmonary Organs; and that in its nature it is generally arthritic on gouty. To this conclusion

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Fair led by the consideration of the causes, more of attack; Symptoms, cure, appearances on defection, and fraction. larly by the fact, that all the cases which have come! under my notice, have uttimately turned out to be gout. My time will not at present permit me to enter into a more minute defense of my opinion, nonis it required; as new new course of practice is suggested light. But I will relate to you a few cases which have occurred to me o leave you to draw your own! conclusions . -( Can 14) There was a gentleman in this city, who, fin 20 on 30 years, was Supposed by his physicians to labour under Angeira Pectoris. The Dypuptous were all strongly marked. After the death of Dr. Rush, I was called into consultation to the gentleman, in our attack of what was coundered argina Pecteris. Delieves ing, however, that it was really a case of yout, Income minded the attending physician to treat it accordingly, Polatile alkale was given internally, a smafismes

applied to the extremities. In the course of 2 or 8 hours, a complete attack of produgra came on, which, after continuing for 3 on 4 hours, in a single seeon reeded from the feet to the heart, and terminates the life of the wowered. This case affords strong testemony in fac vous of my hyothesis, though it eventuated unhappily. (Case In.) There is now an eniment lawyer in this city, who, many years since, was subject to attachs of a disease, which by Dr. o Dr. Histor was considered as Origina Pectoris. Two an 3 months age I was called in, and found him suffering with swere pain in his Thermen, estending along the Dettois muscle, and reaching to the fengers. Believing the complaint to be gout, I treated it accordingly, and the pain soon fastenes or his ( Sare 30.) There is a lady who I have a long time attended with what was suffered by Dr. Feeler o Dr. Nexton to be an attack of Augina Fectores. For two or 3 weeks, she has been trouteted with a swere pain extending from her observements her wrests. ( gesterday

The drank water with we pepper infersed in it, a I on B hows afterward I was called to see her, with a confirmed attack of Podagico. His perfectly well know that affections of the Stomacho o beings produces a painful sensation about the arm of fingus. In my tecture or gastitis, I motor mentioned that this was one of the symptoms of that disease; and I also mentioned in Hydrothoras that the pain in the storneen, and, on the authority of Dr. Church for constriction of pain at the wrest, were not uncommon occurrences. The treatment of angence Pecteris is that which is proper during the parengon and that which At that is to be pursued in the interval. As soon as The patient is attacked, he should be placed in a state of complete rest o tranquelity. Dest, when the symp Soms are urgent, or the pulse is tolerably vegorous, remercetion whould be employed, &, that it may proces effectual, the quantity detracted & hould be large. Twenty on 30 oz. must be drown at one and, in violent cases It is necessary to refeat the

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operation to the same extent in a short time. The fact is, that sometimes the case is of such a mature. as to admit of no delay; and if the practice be fulle ouresolute, it will prove inevitably fatal. My rule is to urge the lancet tile relief is af-I forded or as far as I can de consistently with prudence. But should this general depletion be contra: Dicated, or insufficient , cups may be applied to the I back, a blisters to the breast with great utility. After Ruse, the lowers should be freely ofened with some active purge, as calomelo jalaps, or an infusion of Serina. It will be perceived by you, that the practice I reconmend differs materially from that which is law down by the whole of the European Writers. By practitioners abroad, an entirely officiale course has been adopted. Con-Discring the disease as purely sparmaice, they recover mend they recend to a class of remoders, which are best calculated, in their externation at least, to overcome this form of deveased actions actions. On opiem, much, ether, castor, and such articles they exclusively rely. Unoutstilly,

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either in the incipient stage, or after the more weolent symp. toms have been Duboued by deptetion, any of there will aus-- wer excusingly well. This is precisely what I should do, and have often done with great advantage. Called at the very commencement of an attack, you will generally find a dose of landamen or other to afford great relief; and refler copions depletion either of there many be enflowed and the musk julap will not be found less effectively The point for which I contend is, that the parengen after it has been completely formed, can only be suledued by venescetion of the aunitiany means, or, at least, can. be subsued by these serveries, more promptly than by any other. This brings us to the course evations of remedies proper in the interval between the paronyours on there which are given with the view of preventing the return of the disease, to of completely eradicating it from the system. There are either to press or general. Cury practitioner appears structe with the importance of establishing some counter irritation,

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or drain in this complaint. Formerly it was the curtown to accomplish this, by perfectuals blesters to the chest. But of late, the peculiar irritation of the emetic tar. tar seems to be preferred, and has been generally substitute. The Manne of applying it, is either in the Shape of a planter, on by clothes every out of a saturates volu: + him of the salt. It induces a very peculiar perstulan erufation, of a prature very poisonous or difficult to heal, and very well suited to keep up a constant and permanent irritation. Whether it is production of much advantage in the case before us, I do not know from my ocon experience. Everes, however, accomplished by This remarky alone, are recorded in the different periodical journals of Englands. Not less homen is said of the efficacy of of spices applies on the enrice of the thighs. Of Bures effected by these alone, not life than 8 or-10, are vicen De. There having been recorded by such men as Martino and Deirwin, there can be little doubt but that they really took place. There

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Then if wer are objectionable, either from the pry: udices of the patient, or any other cause, you may substitute perpetual blisters, applied to the wrists. They were much entetted by the late Dr. Quest, who believed them quite equal to essues. The general remodes are the tonies, so much relies on in the nervous and spasmodice affections. Bark and Falerean at one time enjoyed a high reputations but neither of these, mor any of the sugetable tomics are now much employed. A great deal prove confedence ap. pears to be placed in the mineral articles, especially in the preparations of coffee, white vitrice, and the preparation arations of Jelver. Gures are said to have been performed I by each of there , and I remarkable saws are recorded in the medical journals, which by Dr \_ of york in Englands. It was stated by Dr. Rush that cevers That been effected by white vietnos. Seiter of the preceding presidences has we leen used by me, Cutertaining a conviction that the pathology

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of the disease which I have delivered to you is correct, I have always acted accordingly in the cases which Lace been presented to my attention. My plan is, in the first place, to inculeate the infantance of theorously avoids ing all the exciting cours of the complaint; and in the ment place, to consider the case exactly as one of gout, in which all those remains must be employed, which are best adapted to an atomic and desondered condition of the stomach, so at to do that the disposition to Thas may be done away. It is essented that the Deet should be light, and easy of digestion, that the housels thould be continued open, & that exercise by gestation should be moderately enfeloyed. Is respects Amedicines, Such as are applicable to Dyplefisia will answer executingly well. But when a thong infinishin is demanded, the remedies for the cure of open to which I have already altered, may be called in with advan. tage; though I have neber seen a case which required them; - Sattede to the mineral tomies

Plethora phants les quardes against ly purges and a In this way I have managed Angina Pectoris, and have neet with such success, that I cannot help recommending my plan to your attention. Whether the cases I have met with one I were the generic descare I cannot positively day, But certain it is, that they were marked by the ordinary Symptoms, and ween do courdered by a large member of the most respectable practitioners of this city. After all, housewer, you must put expectalways to cure Augina Pectores. Cases of it which have existed for a long time, are generally attended with organice derargement; or, where this hapkens, they will prove wholly intractible by any or every form of practice

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## 9th. Pulmonary Consumption.

I. To conclude the consideration of the morbes affections of the bengs, it only remains to deliver some account of Pulmonary Consumption. This is undoubtedly an undertaking on which we enter with little eneveragement or satisfaction. Confessedy, no case of disease is in = notwed in more obscurity, and there is no one in which the powers of our art are excuerces with less certainty and advantage. It would appear that our want of Ducceps is partly owing to the interest difficulties of a very formesable pature, and is also, perhaps, in some degree, attributable to ourselves. An when of the lungs, which constitutes uncontitude the worst shape of Pulmonary Consumption, is necessarily tedeous in its cure, from the loose o parenchymatous structure of that organ. The Same nappens in all parts made up cheefly of cellular leture, In when seates in such parts, is always, cateris parileus more difficult to heal. The def-

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ficulty arising foons this cause, is augmented by the movement of the lengs in respiration. By inspiration o experation, alternate contractions and dilatations lake place, and these disturbes that state of nest, which is necespary to the healing process. To these two courses, we may add a third, vis - the courtaint exposure of the when to the air, which, under all cerementances, proon, very injurious in this respect. Dencede an when in any part of the body, so that it may constantly be exposed to the action of the air, I you will find that the process of healey is much retarded. Asherthestonding these interrespections, however, we do senow that werends of the lengt of various kinds do hear, without much delay or difficulty. To this and we have the testimony of many practitioners, especially of those attacked to armies in actual service. Hence it follows, that the obstacles to the con cure proceed in a great measure, from the attend condition of the Pulmonary organs by desease; and that the difficulty is principally away to the nature of the morteed actions, as we shall presunt, The water to the work to the

See more fully illustrated. But, as has already been hunted, it appears to me, that for our failure in effecting cures in these cases, and for our having to distinct notion regarding them, we are ourselves in some meas. -www nesponsible. He include under one thead a great variety of Pulmonary affections, and apply with no discrimination, the same practice to each of these diversified complaints. My deleberate conviction is, that Huis Dweeping Sort of generalization, is as mischievous. in this, as in any other case of disease; and the first step of reform, both in the theoretical or practical view of the subject before us, is to contemplate it in its more minute & individual aspect. The word Phthisis Dignifes a destruction or wastery, and, when applies to the Pulmonary affections, denotes an ulcerates consition of the lungs. But, unquestionally, cares Commonly considered as consumption may exect new Their course, + end fatally, without the pleghtest lision or ulceration of this organ. All writers, who

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have treated of this complaint, with hardly one sole itary exception, courser ulceration as an uniform concomitant, and make it an effected ingredient in the definition. Callen tells as that Pulmonary Consump. x tion, is emaciation and debility of the body, with cough, hectic few, and a copious expectoration of pus. It is evident that he here insumates the existence of when, and this more plainly appears in his sub. Dequent history of the disease. By Bayle in his description of the disease it is law down, that every organice affection of the burgs, which, left to itself, freduces progressive desorganization, succeeded by wheels and followed by death should be considered as Philli-In Pulmonales. It is put my intention forwally to criticise on either of the definitions above states. They appear to me defective in many respects, or especially because they exclude all diseases, former exclude many diseases, which, however they may resemble housemption in all their symptoms,

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are unattended with alexation. It is different To define Consumption, so devertifies are the forms which it assumes in different cases. No practitioner has ever put with the complaint do unequivocal is its characterestictes, that, when called on to melude all the varieties under our defenition, he would not be greatly embarration to obtain precision in this care, it will be better to coursed er each species distietly, and such a plan I shall now pursue. By the do writers, an particularly by Hose much addicted to artificial arrangements of diseases, Consumption has been divised with about minutenip. Eighteen of the complaint are made by Jawago, and the catalogue has even been wereased by some prosern prosologists. Is, in my openion, the only reason for the division of deseases, is to obtain practical preision, I shall be content with proposing the Julyest to you evider a smuch more limited member of forms.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

The the first species of which I shall breat is commonly designated by the term Tubercular con-Sumption. Before proceeding to describe the symptoms of the case, I will say a few words on the nature or appearance of these leadies supposed to be the cause of Consumption. As the meaning of the torn informs as they are small badies, or mapes of insurates substance I found in the lengt. By Starte, who has given us the best account of these it is said, that on defection of persons who have trees of this disease, the tutereles are to be found fall Dires, from that of a small grain or granule, to the bigues of a chestunt, or house. bear, and are generally met with in chesters. On cetting into them, they appear to be appear of a white Smooth, cartilagenous prature. In the smallest ones No opening is distinguishable; but in such as are farther asvaires, minute apertures, like punholis, are discoverable. The tubereles which are still larger, have one or more cavities containing affect nesculling

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pur, which being retwowed, small openings are flereigh: the, and more puretent matter may be forced out by prepare between the jengers. The largest betweends, on being entities, are found to be capsules in which enter branches of the wind pupe. As relates to their origin or poose of production, nothing precise or def= inte is known. It is generally supposed that they are internately connected with a thermous, or Deref. X whows diatheris; and by some it is colledged that they are prece enlargements of the lysufstatic glands. But, whatever may be the correctnifs of the ferstportion of the proposition, which is sufficiently estab. lites at least a lary proportion of cases, the and part is whelly infounded. To enfrues myself more charly Sentertain lettle doulet that the tuberely are internately connected with a serifalous state of the Dystens; but I do not believe that they are constitutes by enlarges type of hatie glands. So part of the body is to has so few

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of these glands as the beings, and ever admitting their existence, there cannot be one, where there are 100 of the tubereles. By the dipertions of Bayle it ap pears, that they are occasioned by mere deportions of matter from the capillaries, that some of them are cheesy, some cartilaginous, some asseous, or that occasionally they are composed of matter, which nature. Thus formers, the tubercles aften see quat length of time, sometimes for many years, indolent and mactive, with little or no increase in their rige. At length, however, excited by the ordinary causes of inf parmation, they take on a descared action, and constitute the disease called Pulmonary Consumption. At first these tuterales enlarge, become red or more verscular, Then in the centre one or surre cavities are formed, inte which are poured quantities of pur. There cavities gradually increase, and the tubereles by degrees love their compact structure and are converted but

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& alscepes, denominates, in medical language, vormied. Here beerstring, descharge their contents into the browled. After the respective of the above to, the uleer safety advan : Les, tile finally the whole detortaine of the beings is destrayed, or involved in one map of desease. It is sever that heetie fever makes its appearance, and the strength of the patient Dinks with proorgious respectly. It Someteines trappens, that only one techercle at a time fakes on Diffunction getion, our, under such cercem. stances, the progress of the case is exceedingly lengaring - protractes. Now and then the when heals, and a temperary remission or Duspension of the desease, encourages the people of an entire recovery. But this state of things is delusion, and does not long continue. One on more of the betterely inflame, I and a repeteter of the preceding symptoms takes place; and thus the case very or with alternate hope or desappointment, till at length the patient be. comes confilitely cahaciste, and Dinks winder the dine

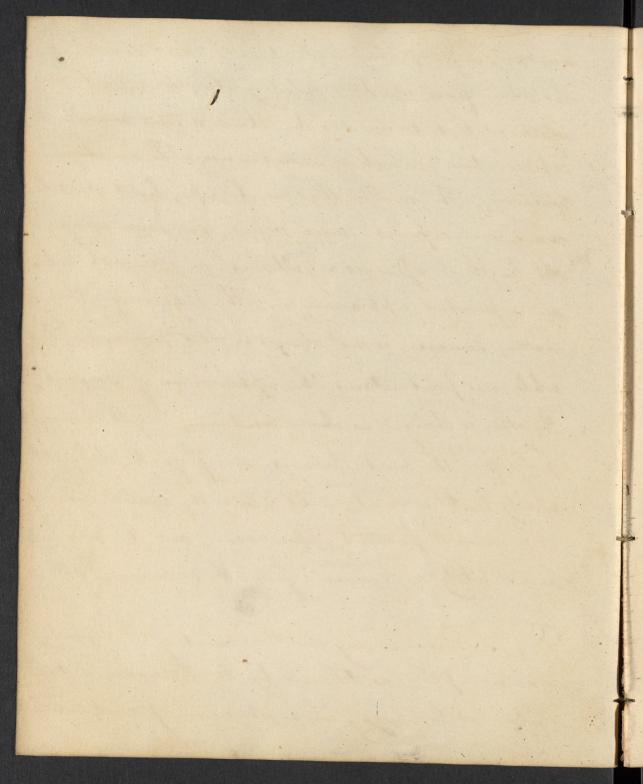
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Of the exciting courses of consumption to which Falluded, the most common are Calarrh, and ill ared Pulmonary Suffammation; refetted erufitions; sedentery occupations, and particulary such as require the body to be continually bent; and those tandes enfloyments in which acres a irritating particles are thrown of a taken cute the beings, as stone cutting, milleng, the greway of needles, and the working in metals friendlich of an acres or virilating prature are desens + gages. To these may be added playing on wind in-I - Atrements, as the flute or clarenet; debaucher, or excels in eating a drinking; the supperspien of any accustomes descharge evacuation as the mens, or hencerhoids; and certain states of the vier, and peculiarities of clemates of which more hereafter. Fubereles, in the commencement, and attended with a plight and short cough, which after a while becomes habitual, and is often little remarker by the patient person affected,

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and Sometimes do lettle as to be absolutely denies by the patient himself. At the same time the resperation is easily heurers by much labour or exercise, and the patient becomes langued and insolent. This Hate will sometimes continue for a year, or even two years, without any conflaint being made respecting it; except only that there is a greater leability to be affected with color than usual, which are free quent o difficult of curo. These, however, being suppers to arise from the ordinary causes, do put-desturbe the patient on his prends, an therefore had to no precaw. lions. In one or another of these occasions the cough becomes more considerable, and is particularly troublesom on laying down at night. This calls for the closest attention, especially if the increase of weigh comes on in the Dummer season. Scrafula is always more glarming in Summer than in winter, as it denotes a firmer forture o establishment of the disease. The cough when it firstand the second of these representations

comes or, is for a counterable time without expectoration. But when, from repeatedly catching colo, the patient is affected with a secure cough, there is then some expecteration, which is more considerable in the Morning. The matter thus coughes up, by degrees becomes mon copeous, more wisced, and mon apaque. At leight it assumes a yellowish or greenesh colour, and a purelent appearance. The whole of the matter, however, is not charged in this manner; but while one part-retains the appearance of somens, the other is changed as above prentione. As the complaint progress, the cough becomes more frequent, and partie. warly troublesome at night; was the matter assume Hill more the purelent appearance; and the emaciation and debitety are increased from the occurrence of flection . This is a very short account of Pulmonary Conscer fitin, as delivered by Dr Demean, a Pro-Jefron at Combago, and a Johysician of great emineus



This put very difficult to disting wish Subercular Condunptien from the other forms of the disease. Berides The peculiarity of the circumstances where which it peculiarities of form peculiarities of form I the boy which proces for the complaint, and aprit us in formery our judgments; Duch aw the long a delicate neck, the narrow chest, the prominent Thoulders, the high cheek bones, delecate complexion, thick upper less, light-hair, themels of okin, large prominent weins, weak voice, much sensibility, great vivaeity of mind, and all the other signs denoting a Derofulous diathiris. this form of the disease. It is obvious that this must be exceedingly different, at under the various circumstant ces of the case. The minications, however, in the first Haze are clearly marked out of and there The principle or having object, is plainly to Suppress the progress of

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inflammation in the testereles, so as to prevent suppuration, and its mischiewous consequences. Of the remedies calculates to meet this inscention, the most powerful o efficacions is undoubtedly weresection. It is now hearly a century, since this remedy was introduced into the management of the early stage by the celebrates Dr. Dover, well known to you from the powder which goes by his paine, It was advised by him that at first a portion of blow should be taken every day for 8 an 10 days, and afterward, I'm 8 days for a much longer time, so that, in some cases, the patient was bled more than 50 times. By this abuse of the remay it fell enterely into describet; and, as often happens in Just cases, a practice derectly opposite was recommended, To the late Dr. Rush the credit is morfulably due, of having restines the practice, do far at least as regards our country, and fregrelating it with a sounder discretion, and a weser

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judgment. To you, into whom the principles of med. icine have been so carefully institles, I need net me = mark, that in this and other cases, you should be governed in the use of the lancet by the condition of the pulse, and by of there other cereumstances, which aportus in Ataining a Convultage of the state of the System. As circumstances which should influence you in the employment of venesation, you phould always bear in mind, on the our how, the wast importance of Duledeing inflammation, and, on the other hand, the entreme debilety which often attends the case, and the direct tendiney of the remedy to hasten o increase this exhaustion. After you have the your patient as for as you may deen it present, you may ment resort, as auxiliary means, to topical bleeding. This is to be effected by the employment of cups, and, most and autility, the quatest advantage results from this seemedy in the early staye of Outmonary Consumption. It is, & howe

reason to believe, in the generality of cases, preferables even to the use of the lancet. It relieves the inflam mation of the tuberelis as effectually, and does net, to the dame extent, enhaust the strength of the patient. But if there is much force in the cerculation, and other unequivocal signs of action inflammations, then have recourse to the laucet, and employ it very freely. There are, moved, cases of Consumption, in which deples I have in no form can be employed; the delectity atready existing been so great, that the detraction of the Smallest pertion of blood, wants be alles follower by the most Derions consequences. Here we may veur, with unequivocal utility to the use of what is called dry cuffing, on, in other words, the applica. From of cups to the whole chest, without the previous making any scarifications. The manner in which the remany operates must be perfectly intelligable To you all. It inectes the cereulation from the

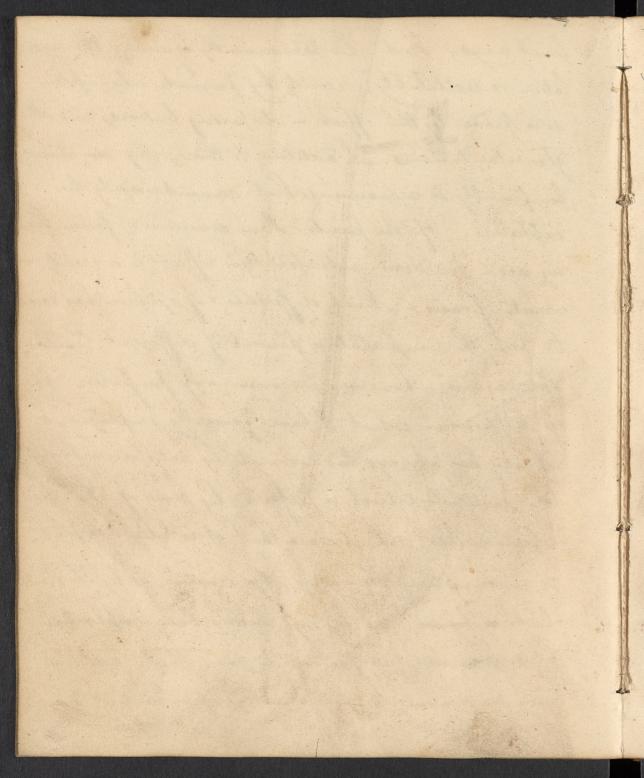
in the of the behands in affectively, were considered to the terms of the second second the second se

hugs to the durface, and their obvicates & inflammation, and retards the advancement of the tubercles to Duppur ration. This mode of practice has been much adopted in this country, and in attestation of its efficacy we have the testimony of the most respectable physicians. It is a reviery of which Dr. Physick is perfectly enamoure, from the good effect derives from it by him in a Deveral Pulmonary cares of Pulmonary con-The is of immens advantage of establishing some counter- critation in this complaint, has I long been Ecnown & acknowledged. This is accomplished either by a blister, a setim, an effice, or any Hig of a Dimitar character. I de not believe that there is much difference in the efficacy of these 3 mudes; and you may empley the one or the other, as you fin it must convenient, and least objectionable to the patient. But to obtain their feel effect from the blisters, they should be keft so as to produce a consideraand was allowed to the last

ble discharge, and then drefted with stimulating aintments, Of late it has become very such the fashier, as well in Currente as in this country, to Substitute the application of Fartar Einstee, to which I have already on men than out occasion, alluted. But I have reason to be lieve that this is recommended by sutting best its very little except its wouldy. It has frequently been true by me within the last & years, and I am not Densible that I have derived from it. Do Much advointages as from the a perpetual blister. It is useful, but not more so then the oto-farhious vericating applications. It is for more disagreeable to the patient, moving commonable pain, and therefore is more obsterately resites. meties have been qualty extelled in the early stayes of Pulmonary Consumption. That they are Seneficial cannot popully be doubted. To this point we have a vart deal of evidence might be collected from all the writers who have treated on their bredgets They operate efficiently in diff efficacionsly in dif-

the distribution of the Mark of the second was town from the a graphest a little . It is not The talk was a graph of the same of the sa

first ways. First, they permanently equalize the circulation & excitability; Decoust, they promote absorption, as is proceed by their effect in dispersing buleacs, and other glandular tumours. In addition to there, they do operate beneficially in a prome which countriously be explaines. Of this point San convener, from have ing again an again witnesses their offeet in a great variety of cases. Much difference of opinion has existwo as to the comparative powers of different metics. Specacuana, however, is commonly preferred. It is a medicine which I have generally employed, o I have has always has reason to be satisfies with it. (But the white vitreob is preferred by some of the Eurespect writers, who dictare that it is better adapted to consumption, than any other emetice. They it shows he do is by the has by no means been explained in a manner satisfactory to me. That, kowen, you may derive the full advantage of vorniting, you



Should not too suddenly denst. An emetic should be given daily for a week, two, or three weeks, in order that it may prove Dervicable in the disease. By this prejuent repetition of the remedy, you initate the spects of a Sea voyage, which has to often for been beneficial in Phthisis Pulmonalis. During my rendeuco in turope, this practice was chiefly relied on the especially in the English Hispitals in the first stage. Like all other modes, it was followed by various success. But, on the whole, it appeared to me to justify the high degree of conference reposed in its Certain it is that I have often deen Tubereulan Consumption, in the early stage, removed by repeated vomiting. Dr. Tumous has wrottent the most able work or this Dulgect. This experience was very ample, he tree every more of practice, and at last was to to the conclusion, that vomiting used perseveringly manner in fedely was infinitely most duccessful

I. In my lecture of yesterday I detailed to your Some of the removes employed in the first or inflammatory Hage of consumption. As a part of the same plan of treatment, it is very customary, at this stage of the complaint, to receir to these articles, calculates to reduce the force of the circulation. By many practi-Lioners the Saline purgatures are fers prescribes for this purpose; and, though sometimes beneficial, they vary exaveryly in their effects. You should carefully quard a goent an abuse of them, which is productive of mis = dief in every variety of Pulmencery affections. you Thould be content with merely keeping the bounds Spen. It is a much more common o perhaps dafe course, to meet the insication beforeus by the antimornal articles in minute doses, alone, or in com. benation with rute. What is denominated the an. timorial powder, without the calornal, will be found to answer very well, a is greatly employed in

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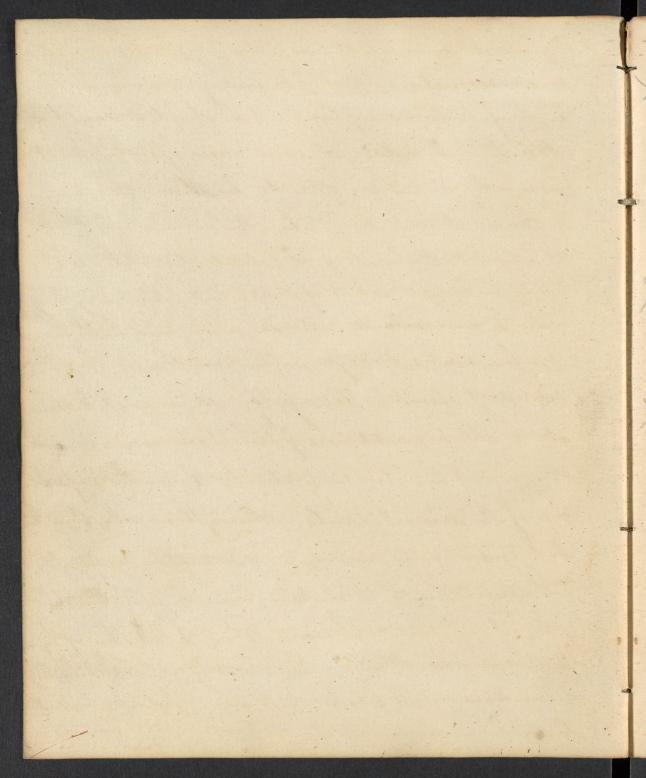
the practice of this city. It is known he all of you, that for several years past mercury has been highly extelled in every stage & four of Felmonary Consumption. But this, Though generally considered &, is certainly not a prece practice. As long age as the commencement of the last century, it was employed by the celebrates Dr. Radeliff in the case of tiens William, and alcout the Same era, appeared to be the favourite remedy in Tectoral complaints. It is also a part of the treat ment recommended by Mosely in his celebrates difsertaion on Pelmonary Consumption. It appears, however, that, except in some cases hereafter to be de tailed, the fel practice but all its reputations, o for agreat length of time, was totally abandoned That it is occasionally beneficial in Phthisis Pulmonalis count popular be denies. It would be perfectly easy to collect, as occurring within my own personal abservation, a munder of cases of this desease relieved on perfectly ceres by means of

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a Salivation. But not one of these cases, Jam persuas Tes, was genuine or tubercular consumption. The form of the disease to which mereury is applicable shall presently be disignated. It is enough at present to state, that it is mischievous in every stage of Acrifulous on tubercular consumption, and no practitioner, either here on in Europe now prescribes it under theres & circumstances of the denase. During that period, when the most sanguine expectations were triculged, expecially in this country, with regard to the powers of mereny over that horville complaint, the mes. icines was generally or moiscriminality employed in every case. The consequence was, that I produce Do much harris as to deter practitioners from using it; so that at present it is putty much about dones, even by those who formerly placed the utrust confisence in its powers. Thy mereury Should be forgusieeal in Palmonary Consumption, con-Fisering its great utility in Scrifula, is not intilligable.

in emportant freezest was in principal section of 1994. the family want of the state of the same and the same that the will be the manufactured of Manufacture and the loss the surgeon of the commence of the state of the same mind pour so to the parteling of frage the same of the sa

Exactly the reverse would be expected, if we were to rely on analogy alove. But of the fact of its doing harm in Icrofulous consumption, not the dightest doubt ex. its: It will indeed, in some cases operates most hoisonously in this complaint. Los More than one untance I have deen, where the desease was It in the incipient stage, and of the patient still able to attend to his occupations out of doors; but, mercury being que, he was instantly rendered worse, and, in the course of a few weeks, distreyed. This, gentlemen, is no sentement peculiar to pupelf. As far as I know, all the ablest practitioners of this place concer with (me; and I am also supported by the united experionce of the medical world. Among those who had the least confisered in mercury in Consumption generally, and especially in the herestary bein, was Dr. Rush, who, at one time, considered it as the anchor of hope in the complaint before us. To my certain tomentay, a few days only before his death, he refused to prescribe the medicine, having lost all confisence in its powers.



What report shall I make to you of Digitales in this disease. Not a great length of time has elafired, since the continence of the medical public was almost unbounded in their articles. Musical faith, indus, was so strongly places in it, that consumption, even in the last plays, was, by the agency of this remedy, to become almost certainly submit-Sive to our centrout. It is hardly necessary for me to remark, that these high wrought expectations, and brillians prospects have never been realized. Severthely it does appear, after making the proper deductions for the enthu. Gram of the moment, that digitales manifests ample powers in some cases of Pulmonary Consumptions. To deny, indeed, its utilety in this desease, would be to discard altogether some of the strongest ever ever produced in favour of any rendy. By Darwin it was early Spoken of, as an important article in the treatment of Jone from of Consumptions; and not long afterward it attracts general attention. Hwas resorted to by Ferrier and, according to his reports, with almost meariable success.

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But no one has has experience so entension as Dr. Drake, our his opinion is favourable to the medicine. The article? boys he, " has been enfetoged several years in Pulmonary How. brokage with effect, and certainly will continue to be, with the intelligent, whatever may be the result of its treat in Johthisis. Fan happy, however, to say that the success which has hitherto attended the exhibition of the digitalis in Phthise, has been very considerable. Several pateents in its conference state have been evered by this remedy, and almost all hour beer relieves. Lefe has ever her protractes by it, and when death has taken place, whilst the system was uner its influence, it has been free from pain or Thruggles. My expectations have been completely answers by the remed? The paper of Dr. Drake contains the his: tory of 15 well delineated cases of conscernations treated by digitalis; of the result was, that q were autis, one qually relieves, + 5 dies. There cares, if authentice, are alone sufficient to entitle the remady to a great degree of conference. But I doubt exceedingly whether so

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large a proportion of cures in Pulmonary Conscernation were ever effected by a Dingle article, or by any combination of remedial articles whatever. Scarly about the same time that Dr. Drake experimentes with the digitalis, a series of trials were also institutes by Dr. Fowler, with hardly less effect. Steet came the collerates Dr. Beddes, who, in his bed treatise or Consumption, made use of the following language. I daily see many featients in Pulessonary Come Sumption downing towards seewing with Do fire a after having informed us that his own experience fully verefeed the observations of the two last meetions physics ciang used the following forcible language. I daily See many patients in Pulmonary Consumption advan. cing towards recovery with so feren a pase, that Shope & Consumption will henceforeward to a regularly be cure by the Fonglowe, as ague o fever is by the Serverian Bark. Couls we altain a single auxiliary for forglow, such as we have in many instances for

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the leark, I should inject that not one case in 5 would bouninate as 99 is a huntred have betherto terminates, But I believe that a majority of cases will yield to Digitalis alone. It is everent that no new cases med he suffered to advance beyon the first stage, without the application of this medicine? In the year 1860 Dr. Macgennis, of plys. ician general of the Maral hisfulal at Plymouth in England, determines if pepalle to settle the question, by an extensive & diversities series of experiencets with the the medicine. He propress wery advantage for accomplish. ing his purpose. The cases which came work his come were numerous; or, being in a public institution, he could cu = Jure those observances in the exhibition of the article which were needpay to the fulfilment of his design. But, with wery allowance for the peculiar circumstances under which he was placed, his duccefs was surpresented, I wholly imprecesentes. The whole minutes of patients amounted to 77. of which 5 3 were a warrend to the purulant o It were in the incipeent stage. If there, 44 completely

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recovered, 23 were discharge much relieved, & 10 only dies. It is worthy of remark, that is all the cases of recovery, the pulse was reduced very considerally below the nature ral standard, and the amendment always appeared commensurate with the degree of aduction of arterial acc him. In the medical fournals of this period, many cases of digitalis in Consumption were recorded, & generally by respectable practitioners. From there we may coli led, that this article frequently effected cures, or, even when it failed to do so, almost meanably produced an alleviation of the distressing symptoms. Asherthstanding all the accumulates reports in favour of Degitales in Consumption, of late it has une quevocally bot much of its reputation, and seems rape isly to be falling altegether into disuse. To the extreme praises, but succeed more temporate applause of the prac= ties. Comparatively little has recently saw about it. The Periorical Journals no longer contain any cases of its efficacy, or discussions relation to its properties; o those which, so short time ago, recommend its eme

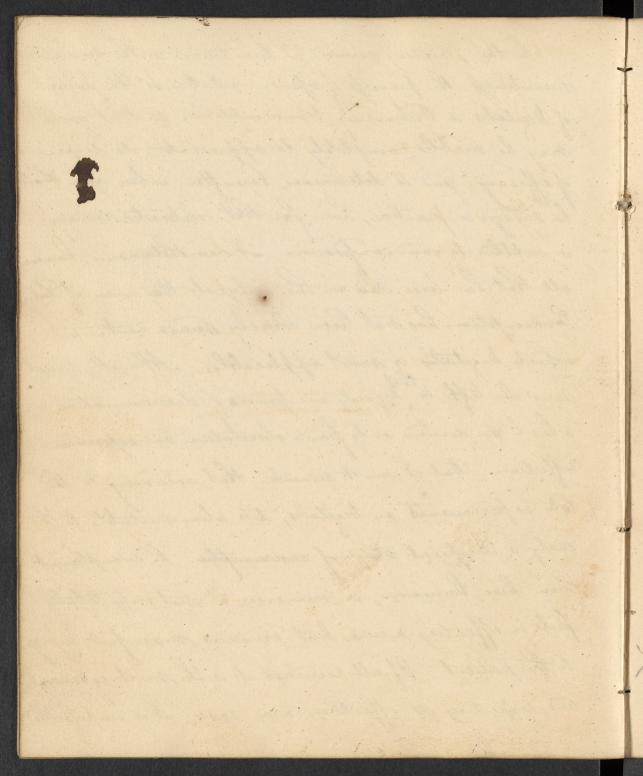
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playment regularly in the treatment of consumption, do not at present mention it as a reviewy of much run-Justaine. But this is renning into a contrary extreme. No doubt can be entertained of the efficacy of digitalis in some cases of Consumption. It is equally true, howen, that the success has been very variable, I for the most hart extremely precarious. It appears, that & many cares under the denomination of Phthisis Pulmonalis, are recorded to have been benefetted by the remed; yet, when the Synthons have been so far asvances as to be une: quivocal, the benefit was not permanent; and, on the whole, we may Jafely afferin, that the degre of success is much deforthan has been states, and than we has reason to expect. Determining from my own experience, 8. Though state that the medicine is applicable only to the early stayes. This indeed, appears to be the view to = Ken of the outject by all the late writers whom I have consulted. By a late work of Dr. Ringlake, suon celebra. to for his treatise on the gout, 14 cases are recorded chiefs by in the inexpect stage, in one half of which digitalis

The state of the s \* Deman. was of deceded advantage. But in the wheration on Sufepure ration stage, only one cure was accomplished by the servedy. By Dr M' Lean a tale writer on Phthisis it is stated, that the me Forglow will sometimes ceere, when the most approved remedies fail. Then of itself it is insufficient to Dutosue the disease, it will prom a valuable auxiliary to other Means. It has always with me quetes a soother the dufferings of the patient; and, where it ultimately facted, it lengthered the decration of life, a smoother the avenues of death. The goes on to day, This is all I apprehens it will be found ca. hable of performing; but this is doing a great deal. Those who expect wonders from it or that it will in general cure consumption will be disappointes." In a still none recent work on the sed. complaint by Dr. - fretty nearly the Dame language is held ( Hear Dr. Chapman read from the work allieded to beginning with the remark "that only the incipient stage could use expect any adventage", he continued)

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In the preceding review, I have traced with some minutaness the progress of opinion relative to the power of Digitalis in Pulmonary Consumption; so that you may be enabled completely to appreceate its degree of efficacy, and to determine hereafter, when you shall be engaged in practice, now for that celebrates remedy is entitled to your composines. In hewithstanding, however, all that has been Tax on the subject, the case of Pul. Consumption has not been clearly made out, in which Digitalis is most applicable. After all, much must be left to Sagacity and powers of discrimination, which are derived only from observation and experience reflection. But & must remark, that, according to the late experiments on Digitalis, it is alone suitable to the early a incipient stage of consumption he complaint. Even here, however, in some cases, it not only totally fails in effecting a cure, but produces manifest injury to the patient. Of all remedies it is the most equivocal, and, respecting its effects in any case, it is impossible



with the least certainty to determine a priore, In the I very last consultation I had with the late Dr. Wester, he asked me what was the result of my experience with regard to the Forglow. I toto him, that even in the forming dage, I has been so repeatedly disapperated, and had do often discovered that it was presenting mischief, that at one time I has resolved never again to employ the recordy in Consumption; but That more then in dispurate cases, I had been so Much delighted & Surprised at the effects it dis: played, that my the frequence has been overcome, and, in serie oc under certain ceresunstances I was now in the habit of resorting to it. He toto me that he fally conceined with me in my Esternation of the Macio: cine. The case is which it is most generally found beneficial, I will state to you. whom other there or. curs in delicate invitable habits a olight hamfitysis, attended with cough, pain in the Tides breast, an accele. rate pulse, and considerable debility; in which the

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Symptoms as sufficient to excite great solice tudo for the safety of the lungs, though neither Dyspinaa, nor purulent expectoration may be present, In Duch cases perestetion is a masmifold to any extent on account of the weakness of the patient. It is here that degetates, to given as a Substitute for the lancet, in such doses as he subdue the pulse and keep it down, is found most generally There are the proper acrossies to be employed in the early , what is deemed to be the enflammatory stages of Suberentar Consumption. But, when the desease is not arrestes, absceps form as has already been described, and hectie fever with its horaible course usues curues. The case may now be considered as enterely beyond the contract of tredicino, and almost inevitably fatal. Cares ever at this advanced stage, how not unpequal by been effectes in the other forms of the confilant, but never in Juliercular Conscernation, so far at least as my observation extends, which, I suppose is nest very

different from that of other practitioners. But wen under these desperate cercumstances, humanity, as well as a sense of duty, demands that we should not withold our exertions The can at least afford some palleation of the more violent symptoms, and some alleviation of the form; and it is right that the reme. dies which appear best adapted for this purpose, Shorts be fairly tries. The Eading indication at This for conjuncture is to about the Flectic fever, which is to exhausting of permettes to continue curresistes. Dat of this affection, and of the remedies suitable to it, I formerly so fully treates, that nothing, at present, remains to be saw. Whether it arise from abscepses in the beings, or in any other part of the leady, of populses an Wentity of character, and is to be managed by the same means. It uniformly wears the interentlest type + exacts the same remodes as are in those which are emplayed in the ordinary fever of this description -

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viz. The Perevian Barket, and the other vegetable tones, A which may be added, assence, Sugar of lies, oulphin, and certain preparations of teas & thet. At this species of consumption is or generally thought to be of the nature of Strofula, it may readily be suffond that the remeding Cenificial in the latter case have test been overlooks Consulting the writers on the Julyest you will accordingly find, that the whole of there, and expecially as ofweren, dueleamara, kemlock, quiaeum, Darsaparella se. have been administered, and with no advantage. My duccess with netrice aced in healing scrafelous uleers, to me to hope, that benefit might be derived from it in certain cares of Acropolous wheres. under certain corecentrances, in consumption. I have accordingly given the medicene, and found it to be of some use. Actuated by the laudable sent to discover Som rendery for this falat malady, Dr M-

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distinguishes physician of London, has lately institutes a series of experiments with almost every article of the Materia Medica. Bendes the remedies previos ously emplayed, he trees the sutrate of schoon, the white onde of manganese, the black and of whalk, murate of barytes, muriates copper, a phorphe. rie aced. But, most unhappily, he did not once ceed; and his publication is only a record of the " his failure in his well meant endeavours forthe course of humanity.

